the polymerizable compound is present in an amount of 24 to 60, preferably 20 to 55, in particular 25 to 50% by weight,

the pigment is present in an amount of 10 to 40, preferably 10 to 35, in particular 12 to 35% by weight,

and the photoinitiator is present in an amount of 5 to 30, preferably 8 to 25, in particular 8 to 20% by weight, as well as further additives are present in an amount of 0.1 to 5, preferably 0.3 to 4, particularly preferably 0.4 to 3% by weight.

19. The mixture as claimed in claim 16, wherein it is free of organic solvents and water.

20. The mixture as claimed in 16, wherein the binder itself still contains polymerizable groups.

21. The mixture as claimed in 16, wherein the binder is selected from the group selected from the group consisting of condensation resins, epoxy resins, poly(meth)acrylates, polyurethanes, polyesters and polyethers, preferably epoxidized novolaks, bisphenol epichlorohydrin condensation products and esterification products of these resins or polymers with (meth)acrylic acid.

22. The mixture as claimed in claim 16, wherein the compound to be subjected to free-radical polymerization is a mixture of compounds, at least part of which contains more than one polymerizable group in the molecule or completely consists of the same.

23. The mixture as claimed in claim 22, wherein the compound to be subjected to free-radical polymerization is an ester of an α,β-unsaturated carboxylic acid, preferably acrylic or methacrylic acid, with a divalent or polyvalent monomeric or oligomeric alcohol.

24. The mixture as claimed in claim 23, wherein the compound to be subjected to free-radical polymerization is selected from the group including dipropylene and tripropylene glycol di(meth)acrylate, 2-acetoacetyloxy ethyl methacrylate, hexanediol diacrylate, hydroxypropyl methacrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate and trimethylolpropane triacrylate.

25. The mixture as claimed in claim 16, wherein the compound forming radicals upon irradiation is an aromatic keto compound.

26. A method of applying a slidable anticorrosive layer to a metallic substrate, characterized in that a mixture as claimed in claim 16, is applied to the surface of a metallic substrate and the coating applied is irradiated with actinic radiation of such an intensity and for such a period that a firm, hard, tough, corrosion-resistant layer is formed.

27. The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the coating mixture is applied to obtain a layer thickness of 2 to 8 μm, preferably 3 to 7 μm.

28. The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the substrate to be coated is a steel sheet which has previously been zinc-coated and/or chromatized or has been pretreated free of chromate.

29. The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein that coating and curing are effected continuously one after the other in one step and the layer cured by radiation is possibly postcured thermally.

30. A flexible metal sheet which is electrolytically zinc-coated or hot-dip coated and/or chromatized or pretreated free of chromate and has an organic layer applied thereto, which layer can be obtained by the method as claimed in claim 26.

REMARKS

The purpose of this amendment is to conform the claims to standard U.S. practice.

Respectfully submitted,

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